

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LIX.--NO. 74.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 11,572

PACIFIC COAST.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER YAQUINA UP NORTH.

Taylor, the Train Robber, Confesses
—Palouse City, W. T., Burned
—Suicide—Crops.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

ON THE ROCKS.

The Steamer Yaquina Ashore on the
Mendocino Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18th.—[Special.]—A dispatch received this morning reports that the steamer Yaquina, which plies between this city and Mendocino county, is ashore at the latter place. The accident occurred while the vessel was on her way to the port with a cargo of coal, sent by George F. & Perkins, 288 tons capacity, and valued at \$30,000. The passengers were landed, but it is feared the vessel will be a total loss. Assistance has been sent from here.

THE STRUCK ON A ROCK.

Four Braces, May 18th.—The Yaquina struck a rock while going out of Whitsboro harbor this morning, and stove a hole in her bottom. She returned to Little River in a sinking condition and will be run ashore.

FOUR BRACES OF THE WRECK.

Los Angeles, May 18th.—Following is the full membership of the Democratic State Central Committee: Daniel Murphy, G. H. Green, W. C. Morris, C. J. Walsh, Thomas S. Fox, John J. O'Neil, W. D. Perkins, Reuben Clark, T. J. Geary, E. R. Conner, J. W. Keay, M. K. McGettigan, D. P. Donahue, J. S. M. Eaton, C. R. Rust, James Kenne, E. W. Watson, J. J. Driscoll, A. J. Burns, R. J. Wilson, M. A. Maron, J. J. Flynn, John H. O'Brien, H. J. Toner, J. C. Nealon, John Collins, John N. Woods, H. R. Randall, J. E. Moore, J. C. Pennington, G. C. Schuman, D. B. Macrossy, F. E. Parker, W. H. Granger, John C. Morgan, B. T. Smith, I. Norton, Herbert Craft, G. O. Ostrom, C. C. Kirkill, R. E. Hastings, S. M. Hunter, J. C. Pease, George F. May, William McMann, A. P. Finigan, P. Hammond, W. D. English, Robert Rose, Sidney Lacey, John Hackett, C. H. Maddox, J. E. Peck, J. M. Donahue, Maurice Schuman, F. J. Cunningham, John Foley, Dennis Spencer, J. Dwyer, Frank T. Dooley, J. J. Oulahan, Robert Tobin and A. H. Dibble.

Sonoma's Fruit and Cobblerstone Crop.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.] SONOMA, May 18th.—The commendable exercises of the Pacific Methodist College to-day, with commencement day at 10 a.m., diplomas and degrees were conferred on the following students:

Bachelors of Arts—J. H. Darwin, of Texas; Wilber M. Sweet, of Santa Rosa; W. T. Forsyth, of Texas; A. M. Johnson, of Santa Rosa; H. F. Peery, of Santa Rosa; and E. L. L. Lomax, of Butte. Masters—C. Presley, of Santa Rosa; Miss Alice Leavy, of Nicollas; Miss Cora Stolton, of Galt; and Miss E. A. Millington, of San Jose.

President J. S. Austin delivered the Baccalaureate address to the class.

Following are the successful competitors for medals: The Brooks medal, scholar-ship, E. N. Rector, of Menlo Park; the Hardin medal, H. H. Harting, of San Jose; the Johnson medal, declaration, Robert Yeargin, of Merced; the Young medal, declamation, Miss Lela Wilcoxen, of Yuba City; the Mooreland medal, of the class of 1867, was elected President of the Alumni Association of the Pacific Methodist College. On being conducted to the chair he made an eloquent address, and the audience gave him a unanimous verdict. He was elected to the Board of Directors for three years, and Miss Anna Hawley, of Woodland; poem, J. H. Simmons, of San Francisco; memorial address, Miss L. M. Yates, M. D., of San Francisco.

YUBA AND SUTTER.

The Crops Along the Feather and Yuba Rivers Looking Well.

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MARYSVILLE, May 18th.—The favorable weather of late has made a great improvement in the crops in this vicinity. George H. Miller, Member of the Farmers' Union, and editor of the *Farmer*, thinks that Sutter county will give full average crops this season, judging from the present indications, but others make less favorable estimates. In general, good, but winter-crops are less satisfactory.

ARIZONA.

Prospects of Catching All the Train Robbers—Taylor Confesses.

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NORWALK, May 18th.—Rolin, the man arrested some days ago as one of the train robbers, was taken to Tombstone yesterday to identify the Mexican arrested by Sheriff H. H. Campbell. The Mexican proved not to be the man wanted. Officers from Tombstone are now in close pursuit of another Mexican, who, they claim, answers the description exactly of the man wanted.

Mr. Taylor, speaking of the coming programme, has been for the next meeting: "Orion, N. A. Hawkins, of Woodland; poem, J. H. Simmons, of San Francisco; memorial address, Miss L. M. Yates, M. D., of San Francisco."

LOS ANGELES, May 18th.—The case of the two ex-members of the Nevada Bank, James C. Flood and H. H. Davis, has been referred to the grand jury again, and the same were accepted. The vacancies in the board were filled by the election of James C. Flood and E. Davis. There was no trial, however, agreed to the dismissal of the case, and in a few minutes the hum of conversation died away.

Mr. Randolph's speech was weak, but his manner was forcible, so that no one should be inconvenienced.

It was unavailing, and until near the close of his remarks Mr. Randolph was not heard with any satisfaction.

We are glad to learn that the Chairman made the usual announcement, when Mr. Randolph asked as a personal favor, that he should not be held to answer for violating the injunction against carrying on hydraulic mining at Gibbonsville, Sutter county.

NEVADA BANK CHANGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18th.—At a meeting of the directors of the Nevada Bank, James C. Flood and H. H. Davis, their resignations as Directors and the same were accepted. The vacancies in the board were filled by the election of James C. Flood and E. Davis. There was no trial, however, agreed to the dismissal of the case, and in a few minutes the hum of conversation died away.

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THE DENVER CASE.

A Long and Short Hand Decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 18th.—A decision has been filed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of Martin & Co. against the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific Railway companies, who have sought to have the rates of the two railroads reduced. The opinion takes cognizance of various changes in rates and in the circumstances of the transcontinental lines, which have occurred since the hearing and up to the present time.

The complaint was against the rates charged from San Francisco to Denver upon a single hand bill, and the opinion urges that the rates of the two railroads should be reduced.

The two railroads are to be held responsible for the reduction of rates.

THE DENVER CASE.

A Mother's Attempts at Suicide.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

SACRAMENTO, May 18th.—A young married woman named Jose Kramer attempted to commit suicide last night in the Nutick House, at 249 Third street, by taking a dose of laudanum. A physician was summoned in time to save her life, but she was left to die. Her husband deserted her some time ago, leaving her penniless.

THE DENVER CASE.

Yuba Will Exhibit.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

SAFETY VALVE, May 18th.—Yuba county will exhibit at the National Educational Convention. The display will be part educational and also representative of the resources of the county.

RAYMOND Excursionists Arriving.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WALLA WALLA, May 18th.—A fire broke out in the City Club, W. T., at 6 o'clock this morning. The Palace Hotel, located in the center of the town, and burned both ways. Five fire extinguishing facilities were not to be had, and the citizens, who were gathered to see what would happen, dropped their hats to the ground to assist in putting out the fire. The buildings burned were: H. Tommink's general store; Anderson & Frank, hardware; Daniel Cook, restaurant; W. E. Miller's grocery store, telephone office, barbershop, Settimenie's grocery, Malver's saloon, Jackson's shoe shop, the brewery of Moorehouse, the depot building, and saw mill. Seven houses were burned, and the estimated damage is \$20,000. Insurance, \$75,000. All will be rebuilt.

ON TRIAL FOR ARSON.

Prospect of Convicting a Group of Incendiaries and Murderers.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WALLA WALLA, May 18th.—The incendiary case is now on trial for the burning of the Aurora Hotel. Many of the evidence adduced in the trial, in some cases arguments will commence to-morrow. To hear the case.

SAFETY VALVE, May 18th.—[Special.]—The Iroquois Club, at a meeting this evening, endorsed the acts of the Democratic Convention at Los Angeles.

Garrison and Fitzpatrick, the jockeys, have been suspended for the season for riding, so far as riding for others than their respective employers is concerned, and seems to hardly leave a loophole of escape for Pyle and Jimmie Helle, the night watchmen of the hotel, confesses freely that he was offered \$400 to assist

THE CAPITAL.

DISCOURTEOUS ACT OF THE FREE TRADE LEADER.

Randall Attacks the Tariff Bill—Tumultuous Scene in the House—Mail Changes.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

A FIELD DAY.

Scenes in the House Attendant Upon Randall's Tariff Speech.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 18th.—This has been a good day for the House. At 10 a.m. the adjourned representatives of the Nevada and Grass Valley Fire Companies, the Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club and the National Guard, marched through the streets of the city, and the visiting fire companies were the Fairmont, the Lance and Nevada, from Nevada City.

The procession formed at the depot at 10 a.m. and marched to the capitol, where the march was on its way to the House when a report came that a speech was to be made by George F. & Perkins, 288 tons capacity, and valued at \$30,000. The passengers were landed, but it is feared the vessel will be a total loss. Assistance has been sent from here.

THE STRUCK ON A ROCK.

The Yaqina struck a rock while going out of Whitsboro harbor this morning, and stove a hole in her bottom. She returned to Little River in a sinking condition and will be run ashore.

FOOTHILL AMENITIES.

Auburn Firemen and Sportmen Enter-tain Their Neighbors.

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THE CAPITAL.

SYNOPSIS OF HIS ARGUMENT.

Randall read his speech, which was a carefully prepared argument in favor of the bill which he has introduced for the reduction of the surplus by abolishing primarily internal taxes, and reducing the duties on articles which are not produced in the country. Randall said that the industrial condition of the United States differed from that of any other nation on the globe, because here labor receives the greatest reward, and that the people of the globe, in all its branches, are inferior to the people of the United States.

He desired to see some measure of the tariff which would cut down the surplus without affecting any industry or reduce the wages of any workingman employed in the United States.

He said he would never advocate a tariff to foster monopolies and trusts, but he would at any time to maintain, or, if necessary, to increase the duties, when they were imposed for the protection of the country.

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ON AFRICA'S COAST.

THE HARBOR AT ALEXANDRIA AND SURROUNDINGS.

A Medley of Races and Condition-
Objects of Interest--The Late
War--Mohammedism--Etc.

[Special Correspondent of the RECORD-UNION.]

CAIRO, Egypt, March 24, 1888.

We had our first glimpse of Africa on the morning of the 22d of March. The coast lands are low and cannot be seen at a very great distance, but the harbor channel is winding, and the relation to a given form changed so often that it appears we are on a harbor excursion to be shown about. What an observation! What a fleet of ships! Here are steamships and sailing vessels, barges, brigs, schooners, yachts, yaws, skippers, long-boats, canoes, and scores of fishing-sloops. Then there are flat-boats, floating rafts, and (let not warriors be offended for naming it) the men-of-war. The Pharoahs first attracted my attention. Then the windmills of Napoleon. They still swirl and grind over the water. The whole harbor has lighted up with them. Still I do not know where they are made? A post fixed into the earth perpendicularly, and four spoke-like pieces project like arms from a common center. To each of these, at an angle of fifteen degrees, bamboo bushes or canas is fastened, and to a crude structure a string passes or stays that divide the sides of the wharf. The waves on the wings and the whole wharf-work is set in motion. Their noises are very gruff. They groan and creak and squeak and clatter until you would suppose life and death had met in their last conflict.

The harbor-forts of Araby-Pasha appear on every hand. They are in ruins. The war of 1882 so completely frustrated this rebel leader and his followers that they will not again venture to stand before the heavy artillery of modern warfare. I am told that at the siege of Alexandria by the English, every canon shot a shell from their guns, and every gunner won \$1,500. It was a war brought on by the haughty chieftain. The false prophet from the desert, and the untional superstition of the natives prepared them to become the prey of either fear or favor. I will speak of the Oriental medley that has accumulated at the wharf to see us come to port.

In the year of the world 2188, Mizraim, the grandson of Ham, led colonies into Egypt. He here founded a kingdom that continued nearly seventeen centuries. The brothers of Mizraim, viz., Cush, Put, and Canaan, entered Arabia and the north coast of Africa. From these four sons of Ham were descended the Ethiopians, Egyptians, Lydians, and Canaanites. In the days of Josephus, Egypt proper had 7,500,000 people. The present population in round numbers is 6,000,000. Surrounding nations have mixed their blood and customs with them until to-day the native population is 10,000,000. Egypt is a medley composed of contingencies diversified in costume according to the respective usages of their own country. An attempt to recognize them is a task.

The first desirable mention is a couple of Europeans. The lady is easily distinguished from all others by her attire. Of the 200,000 women now in the wharf, she alone is robed in good English costume. Both the white foreigners have donned a *kameez* or a *tarboosh*, and the Turkish turban is in common use by all classes. Even the wild wandering Arab of the deserts and the more civilized among them who live in the cities of the desert follow us.

The former is content to wear a *kameez*, a cloak-like shirt, as his only covering, except the turban. The legs are quite fully exposed, as are also the arms, and the feet are bare.

In crossing the mountains or rough roads some of them have a clumsy necessity to protect them against the sharp stones that lie in the way, but the most of them have their feet so calloused that they are insensitive to either pebble or flinty rocks. The latter are a little more careful in the amount of dress they wear. They have on full drawers, shirt, vest and a long cloak, girdled at the waist, and a turban, also shoes to protect and comfort their feet.

These Bedouin follows are a treacherous class, and for the next forty days we will be where they roam, and will have to pitch tent near their's, and trust our lives to the dragonian and his guards.

The Nubians have the appearance of the West Africa. They are very industrious, and are servants for the Egyptians, while others are seen dressed in the richest coach costumes, with fine Arabian steeds in hand as the couchmen of Europeans.

The Copts, the direct descendants of the Egyptians, have much of the old Mizraim in them, and at the traveler with interest inquire if we are not desirous to learn of their ways.

Here we see also, the Abyssinians, formerly sold as slaves. Most of the negroes are now in Abyssinia and Darfur. They seem not so aggressive towards their fellows, and do not conduce to count their favor for "backsheesh." The Armenians are here as mere spectators, and the Jews to try trouble and tare us.

Now, reader, count while I repeat the names of the countries of arrival. There is the Englishman, the Frenchman, the Turk, the Greek, the Russian, the German, the Bedouin, Nutrian, Capt., Abyssinian and Negro, the Armenians and the Jews.

The Egyptian, of all others, has the most uncommon face. Their features throughout resemble the North American Indians. They are straight and have full faces, and eyes large, black, deep-set, square foreheads, large thin-lipped mouths, with set jaws and slightly curled lower lip, and chin turned upwardly. Their voices are strong, but lack of harmony makes them gruff and unpleasant.

We made a visit to Pompey's Pillar, erected A. D. 302 by Diocletian. Some historians suppose the pillars mark the site and capture of Alexandria by Diocletian in A. D. 296, at the time when the imperial title was usurped by Archelaeus. The monument is composed of red granite, and the shaft, made of a single stone, rises 29 feet 8 inches in circumference, and is 16 feet in diameter, and the total height is 98 feet 9 inches. It stands on a commanding elevation, and ought to be kept in better order by the city. It has the same treatment as the pillar at Brindisi, heretofore mentioned.

The statue of Mohammed Ali is a good specimen of equestrian art. It occupies the center of the oblong plaza of the city. The fine, large buildings that confronted it six years ago are now in ruins. The residence of Araby-Pasha made it necessary to besiege the city. The bombardment laid the magazine blocks in heaps of rubbish, a part of which only has been removed for new buildings. This marvel is that the statue escaped being demolished. The cannon balls were thrown into the air from a distance so as to descend upon the building and crush them.

Since landing at Alexandria, I have penetrated the interior, and passed over several battle-fields, and seen numerous towns in ruins as a result of the war. Fortunately on the 14th of September, 1882, the last battle was fought, and Araby Pasha surrendered to General Sir Denry Lowe the day following. Tel-el-Kebir. I passed over this battlefield a few days since, and was enabled to study the engineering and military skill of the Turkish soldier. They seem to have no conception of fort-building against modern implements of attack. They threw up embankments of earth about eight feet high, and hoped to resist the modern gun. They were, however, made of imitation. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. Sieger & Sons.

For bronchial, asthmatic and pulmonary complaints, "Brown's Biophilic Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. Twenty-five cents a box.

H. J. BECKER.

ANGUSKA BITTERS, the world-renowned aperitif and digestor. Used now over the whole civilized world. For the cure of biliousness, rheumatism, etc. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. Sieger & Sons.

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unbroken point of the trail it dragged through the desert. Their awkwardness is here apparent. It may be said that they had no object in resisting their enemies, except to please their fathers and treacherous chieftain. We could wish it were true that a worthless cause dammed their bravery; but it is not the case. They simply know how to be poor warriors. They are heartlessly cruel, but not brave. No man, however worthy, would assume their patriotism nor kindle new devotion to their country.

Alexandria has no charms for one who has read of its former greatness. The thought ever present while driving through its streets, was, where is the departed military glory of the ancient world? The city, the capital of the world, it seemed to me, at the dawn of the Christian era it was a great city with a population of over 500,000, and with pre-eminently superior advantages, both in art and literature, over any other contemporary city in the world. The burning of the vast library augments the gloom of the past. The city contained of matters pertaining to every art and all wisdom. Yet, upon a little reflection, it may be that the poison of asp that permeated its volumes would have proved a greater curse to mankind than would its lost arts and chronology a blessing.

From Alexandria to Cairo it is 135 miles by rail. The land is level and under cultivation. The work is nearly all done by the fellahs, who constitute three-fourths of the population of Egypt. They are the representatives of the conquering Arabs who came with Amer.

The Nile is, indeed, the "river of life," and the irrigating plain is adorned with its waters. It is also glorified by a clattering of mills, and the noise of the great irrigation system.

At the Mestna hall the girls were dressed in their becoming costumes of snowy white, some of them fairly glittering with golden bracelets, chains and other ornaments.

Among the quadrilles and gallapades were slow and drowsy, so that they easily recognized the faces of the ladies and gentlemen of the first society. It was a public gambling house, and the game was La Loteria

—the lottery.

Down the entire length of each side of the hall extended a rude table supporting cards set out two feet apart in small squares. Before the cards were the benches made of rough boards upon which sat gentlemen and ladies—white, half-breeds and Indians—crowded together, breed as perfect as they dance, and do both from the floor, or half-dance another about the tables, and every player covered with rows of figures, a small pile of grains of corn and a stout stick about the size of a cigarette. They easily recognized the faces of the ladies and gentlemen of the first society. It was a public gambling house, and the game was La Loteria

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1888

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

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A GREAT EVENT IN HUMAN HISTORY.

Tuesday's dispatches announce the passage of the bill by the Brazilian Senate for the abolition of slavery. It had already passed the Chambers, and it will unquestionably receive the Imperial approval. We are not advised as to the details of this measure as finally adopted, but assume that it provides for gradual not abrupt emancipation, and that it also adjusts the freeing of the slaves upon a basis of practical compensation to owners.

The mouth of the Amazon is directly opposite the mouth of the Congo and not greatly distant. It is not surprising, therefore, that the African was forcibly imported by the planters of Brazil, and that slavery through commerce fastened itself upon the nation. In 1827 England treated with Brazil for suppression of the slave trade, but not until 1858 was repression on the part of the Empire exercised, and only then under threat from Great Britain and by her chastisement of slaves in the very ports of Brazil. Indeed, it is recorded that subsequent to her agreement to suppress the slave trade the Brazilian planters imported a million of slaves.

Brazil has not escaped the progressive sentiment of the age. The humanizing influences that lifted the anti-slavery sentiment out of the rut of anism in the United States, reached Brazil shortly after the close of our civil war, and liberation became the doctrine of a party fortunately championed by the Emperor himself. Dom Pedro, now near his death, will be given by impartial historians an exalted place in the world's story for his sincere efforts in resistance to the pro-slavery sentiment of the aristocratic and commercial classes of his nation. Nabuco credits him with struggling for the suppression of the slave trade from the hour he came to the throne, in 1840. After the abolition of slavery in the United States he made a gallant attempt to insure the freedom of the children of slaves mothers, but was met by the bitter opposition, that had not been descended from a long line of rulers, and have had full measure of kingly pride and determination, and have been possessed of a heart rich in human sympathy, would have been beaten him.

In 1871 the Rio Branco law was passed, by which the children of slave mothers born after September 28, 1871, should be free at the age of 21. At the same time a few hundred "crown slaves" were set free, by a tax on slaves, for buying and liberating other bondmen. Even so little as this would not have been accomplished except for the courageous bearing of Dom Pedro and the little band of humanitarians behind him. The sum raised up to 1885 amounted to about \$6,500,000, and with it about 20,000 slaves were emancipated at an average cost of \$325 per head. In the same period—14 years—the anti-slavery sentiment so greatly augmented that nearly 100,000 slaves were freed by private emancipation, leaving 1,163,223 human beings in slavery in Brazil in 1885.

In 1884, so greatly had popular sympathy with Dom Pedro's anti-slavery ideas grown, two provinces, Amazonas and Ceare, declared their slaves free, though Mr. Andrews, ex-unitary States Consul, in his admirable work on Brazil, records his belief that the decree was not faithfully carried out. In the capital city of the Empire the abolition sentiment has long been very active, and fairs and bazaars and festivals have been held for years there to swell emancipation funds—it was in the agricultural districts where the influence of the planters was most felt that the pro-slavery feeling prevailed in largest measure. There, too, bondage at first took on its worst form, and the slaves were flogged mercilessly, prodded with iron-pointed poles, and loaded and lashed like beasts of burden, and have been maltreated to date, though less and less cruelly as the years have advanced.

The friends of emancipation were not to be placated by the Act of 1871. Under it and the operation of death they calculated that the last slave would not be freed from bondage until 1950. They redoubled their efforts, but these were not a little hindered by the crimes of slaves against their masters, the very agitation of the anti-slavery cause, emboldening the slaves to resist the exactions of their taskmasters. Under enlightened sentiment the condition of the slaves for the last quarter of a century has steadily improved. While the slave trade lasted the cruelties visited upon them were shocking, and even went to the sacrifice of the life of the slave by working him to death and starving and ill clothing him. When the "trade" ceased slaves became more valuable, and naturally greater care was taken of them.

The anti-slavery party has consisted of two wings in Brazil, emancipationists and abolitionists. The failure to strictly enforce the emancipation provision of the law of 1871, and the fact that that Act left children in slavery for 21 years, though recognizing the injustice of enslaving them, and the further fact that it cut off hope from hundreds of thousands of adult slaves, sent many emancipationists over to the ranks of the abolitionists, and to this fact, it will probably soon be learned, is due the passage of the Act of abolition reported by Tuesday's dispatches. Thus, after all, the very resistance made to progress has resulted in the attainment of the great end and purpose of the anti-slavery agitation.

The Imperial Government was basely blamed for the half-way measures of the Act of 1871, but Dom Pedro could have accomplished then no greater reform. In 1884, however, his Ministers presented a bill freeing slaves who attain the age of sixty, allowing no compensation to owners, and levying a tax of 5 per cent. on all slaves to augment the emancipation fund. The bill was defeated and the Government denied the confidence of the Chamber. In the next year the Government, through a new Ministry, presented a new measure increasing the emancipation fund by a 5 per cent. loan to \$2,500,000 annually to pay each master \$80 for each 60-year-old slave, and greater sums for those of less age, all

of 65 and upward to be freed without compensation to their masters. All slaves between 60 and 65 were to remain with their masters, who must feed and clothe them, and work them lightly, unless they were found by the Orphans Court to be able to support themselves. Under this plan Prime Minister Saravia estimated that slavery would become extinct in 1896. The measure became a law September 28, 1885, or exactly 14 years to day after the passage of the first anti-slavery Act, and by September, 1886, 65,000 blocks of 60 years of age had been enrolled free. With the death total added, the estimate was that the slaves in the Empire were less than 1,000,000 in number. In 1886 a bill was projected in the Senate for the unconditional abolition of all slavery at the expiration of five years, but was rejected upon adversely.

We will not probably for some days be able to ascertain intelligently the exact features of the bill now reported as passing the Senate and the Chamber, but in the light of all the legislation previously had it is probable that it is so near to actual and immediate emancipation that it was possible for anyone to know the intention of "A?" if he goes to a market and buys a product to be delivered at a time certain, Mr. Enloe was driven to say that the fact that the party did not need the product in his business would be sufficient evidence that he was buying on speculation. The question would thus become one for the Courts and for a jury.

Mr. Morgan, upon this admission, while announcing himself as an enemy of the evil complained of, returned to the attack: "Then if I make a purchase with the intention of having it delivered, is there not power in me to do what I please? I can confer by the Constitution, to interfere in such a manner?"

"No sir!"

"Then in the same contract is made and I intend to go to market and buy a product and I come to you, from whom I have purchased it, and say that I do not want anything about it, and you say, 'Well, you may keep up a cent a pound, and that you pay me \$100 to cover the difference and we let the thing go.' What is that?"

"I present to you that you bought it, and afterwards found you could not use it and wanted to make a settlement, you could settle at the man of small or no means."

Concerning the historically noted measure of 1859 that embodied the principles of free homesteads, it is recorded history that all the Representatives who voted in favor of it were Republicans, and all who voted against it were Democrats. In 1861, the bill again being to the front, again few exceptions the Democrats again opposed it, and the Republicans to a man voted for it, and against the Democrats.

"So far as I am concerned I am talking about the question of the effect upon the commerce of the country of these large combinations locking up the markets."

"That is the particular point we are driving at, at the point we want information upon."

"I suppose the State of Tennessee could pass a law that says men may not be a slave, or go into a state and make a purchase, depending at the same time not to make a delivery, of cotton or any other produce upon trust, and then go to another state and sell it to the penitentiary. Is that not that power?"

"I presume the law has been passed."

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TION, Live and Split Bird Dogs, the best made in the world.

Lines, Cork and Patent Adjustable Flots, Multiplying Books, Scales, Luminous Fish Bait, Fly Hooks, Bait Boxes, Fishing Scars, Trout Baskets, Scales and Swivels.

No. 320 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

FRANK KUNZ,

Florist and Nurseryman.

No. 2160 Tenth Street, Sacramento.

Telephone 182.

4pm.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

undersigned will stand a trial for a pardon on the 27th instant before the Hon. C. E. Clark, who was convicted in the Superior Court of Sacramento county June 9, 1888, of the crime of malfeasance and perjury in his office as Sheriff of Sacramento, April 27, 1888. Mrs. C. E. Clark.

sp 200

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Fifteenth Anniversary of the Marriage of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Goodell.
(From Freethought.)

We were married May 21st, 1873, a day after my birthday. It was the anniversary of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Goodell. This was a pleasant day. Anybody mentioned the name of Eastern scenery will find sufficient novelty in the landscape of this country. The hills here are not necessarily covered with rocks and stones, as are great mounds, but the hills are covered with gun-cotton, and the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Goodell is indelible. It was the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Goodell. This was a pleasant day. Anybody mentioned the name of Eastern scenery will find sufficient novelty in the landscape of this country. The hills here are not necessarily covered with rocks and stones, as are great mounds, but the hills are covered with gun-cotton, and the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Goodell is indelible. It was the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Goodell. This was a pleasant day. 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IT IS NOT ALWAYS MAY.

The sun is bright, the air is clear,
The darting swallows soar and sing,
And all the world is gay; I have
The birds sing my gay spring.

So blue yon winding river flows,
It seems an outlet from the sky,
Where waiting till the west winds blow,
The birds sing my gay spring.

All things are new—the buds, the leaves,
That gild the elm-tree's nodding crest,
And even the nests beneath the eaves:
The world is in my gay spring!

All things rejoice in health and love,
The fulness of their first delight,
Leads from the soft heaves above
The maturing terrors of the night.

Mother, thou read'st my simple rhyme,
Enjoy thy song, it will not stay;
Enjoy the fragrance of thy prime,
For O, it is not always May.

Enjoy the spring of love and youth,
To some it comes not in the rest;
For O, it will teach thee soon the truth,
There are no birds in last year's nest.

Longfellow.

THE STORY OF A SATIN GOWN

Teresa, ready dressed for the first real grown-up party of her life, had come to look at herself in the largest mirror in the house, the one that hung between the windows.

She descended in state, treading daintily in her pale blue slippers over the slip of Venetian carpet that ran down the center of the old staircase, black and polished as ebony with age and incessant rubbing. Old Chloe walked behind her, carrying her train, that it might not be soiled. The beautifully embroidered white petticoat revealed the silken stockings, and the pale blue satin caught and threw back many a glint of gleam from the bright fire in the great grate.

The Judge sat in his arm chair, and looked at the fair daughter whose coming had cost him her mother's life.

Many thoughts were in his mind, but he only said:

"If I am any judge of a young lady's costume, my dear, your dress becomes you."

"Praise from Judge Shandon is praise indeed," said Teresa, with a courtesy. "If you did not like it, I should go back to my room and stay there, papa. Oh, how nice a train is! One feels so much more dignified. Oh, papa, you are not ready?"

said Chloe with the freedom of a woman who had nursed him as a babe. "Nigh almost seven, an' n't no kine of a decent road to Denveigh's Place!"

The Judge laid down his book with a smile, and vanished up the stairs his daughter had descended. Teresa's nice and handsome, four-year-old Tessy, danced about her aunt in childish admiration.

"You're as pretty as my doll, aunty," she cried.

"You doll," said Chloe. "You doll is mighty handsome; can't shake a stick alongside Miss Teresa, though. It's going to over to Denveigh's to help dad lay claim, wait for to see Miss Teresa. Our ladies always is the handsomest and where Miss Teresa—she cape do she?"

And away marched Chloe, tossing her yellow turban, to see that the Judge had one of his finest handkerchiefs, and did not forget the rosebud in his button-hole.

Dere seems to be a Providence in it," she said, aloud. "Ef your grandpa war' abed with rheumatiz, I wouldn't do it to him, but I'd say it's the will of the Lord, I rechief it should he say happened just now."

"What are you talking about?"

"The Judge's rheumatiz in his knee, Miss Tessy," replied Chloe, "he was about, I do, Miss Tessy, as I dust, but dure am a dress of the ladies wore jes' once, up garret, of all the girls, I made dat match by my idee 'bout dat blistress," said Chloe to herself, on the wedding day.

Tessy had never been told how her aunt died, nor did she remember her clearly. Many ladies had married and gone away from that old mansion. She did not think of all of the former wearer. A vision of silk that might be remodelled flashed across her mind.

"His eyes were taking in all the beauty of the picture before him. This delicate blonde, clad in the palest blue satin with pearls about her throat and fragrant roses in her bosom, was to him the loveliest woman on earth. And she was to be his, fondly hoped—there seemed to be no obstacle."

"I am a dressin'," said Teresa. "We are always late, because he reads to the last possible moment."

The young man bowed. His mind was too full of an intention to make a bright answer. He put his hand into his pocket and drew out a dainty envelope. In that year—very long ago—they had introduced adhesive seals and fastened them with wax. The seal which held this together bore a tiny silver dove.

"I have wanted to say something for a good while," he said, "and I am not a good talker. I have written what I wished to utter, and I entreat you to read it when you are alone to-night."

He extended the snowy envelope toward Teresa, who took it from him. As she did so, her eyes dropped beneath his nose, and the red rose flesh swept up into her face.

"How could she fail to know of what young Gifford had written, when his glance had said it all so many times?

But here was the Judge, once more an elegant figure in his evening dress, and here was Chloe holding his dark blue cloak, as she might have held his white embroidered one when he was a baby, and Teresa dropped the letter into her pocket rather quickly.

"The letter drove up to the porch. She pulled off the cover. The blue satin dress, of which we know, lay before her."

"How lovely!" she cried, ecstatically, unaware of what she did, decided to go to the Denveigh party, in the dress her aunt had donned, sixteen years before, for the same purpose. It was certainly old-fashioned, but a pretty girl in a beautiful dress only looks quaint, if it be cut in the by-gone style, and things did not move as rapidly in the Southern place as they do in New York or Paris.

She had dressed and gone down into the parlor, to look at herself in the long mirror. She wore the same roses in her belt that her aunt had worn. The old rose bush, or the new one from its roots, still bore bountifully. The whole costume was the same, except the pearls. They had gone, with other things of value, in time of hardship.

The carriage stopped at the steps, and an old negro came out to assist them. And this instant a figure stepped out of itself. The jury had come to that conclusion, sir," said the Judge.

"And I came to another conclusion just then," Judge said. "I was Roderick, returning to his native town after fifteen years of absence."

Years had changed his old sad story into a sweet, sad memory.

He had traveled far and done much. He was thirty-eight years old now, a man of middle height, with a frank, open countenance. At that moment it seemed to the intervening time shrunk to nothing—he was 22 again.

"Teresa!" he cried; "it was a moment."

The girl turned. Still the illusion remained. He stood looking at her, and she stood looking at him, a strange spell running through her frame. It was a moment she never forgot in all her life.

The next instant he knew the truth. He advanced, gravely and quietly, holding out his hand, a man of the world again.

"Judge Shandon, I am Ben Jerome," said an angry voice.

"Good evening, sir," said the Judge.

"Jim Jerome is my brother," said the man. "You sent him as a horse-thief before he became a fugitive."

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He had traveled far and done much.

He removed the pretty dress, lest they should spot it with water or cologne, they said. Yes we're a child when I went away, and naturally you do not remember me as I do you. Perhaps Judge Shandon may have spoken of Roderick Gifford.

The girl eyes sparkled.

"Everybody speaks of such a famous personage," she said, "so glad to meet you, Mr. Jerome." And the reason is, not really ill, but not able to come down. Will you go on to see him? He will be pleased. She would have conducted him, but Chloe interposed.

"Stay here," she said. "Stay here,

hearts. Tessy was no longer there. The child had been sent to her parents, and knew nothing of what had happened. After awhile her parents told her that "Aunt Tessy had gone to heaven."

The married sons and daughters were attentive to their father, but their homes were elsewhere.

Chloe, grave and unsmiling, showing her white teeth no more and wearing a head-kerchief, instead of her favorite red-and-yellow bandanas, waited on the Judge and stood behind his chair at meal time.

The old clock ticked away in the hall, its voice louder than of yore, in the sad silence.

Chloe could not forgive how he had found her standing before it, with the time. He could see the smile with which she turned to him yet. That last evening he came back vividly whenever he stood in the hall. He half expected, sometimes, that Teresa would come tripping down the dark, old staircase, and tell him all that mystery was only a bad dream.

The girl, to whom he was a hero, was delighted. She liked him as she had never liked any one before.

As she prided to him, many things she said, what he had thought right had spoken. Yet now he felt, rather than saw, a wide difference between the two. He rode home beside her under the moonlight, quite himself again.

The girl was shattered and delighted.

She was radiant as she entered the house, sent Chloe to bed at once, declaring she could not sleep.

She could not sleep. She threw the blue silk across the bed, and draped in white regard it critically. "I'll have it altered in the skirt. Why, there is a pocket. I did not know if had one, it lies so flat."

Tessy had returned to her grandfather's room. She was an orphan. She was Miss Teresa now.

The Judge was an old man, with hair like iron, and a white robe over the margin of the dark river.

Chloe had as many wrinkles as a walnut in her face, but was otherwise unchanged. She was the only one left of all the many servants of the house, and it was not easy, sometimes, to serve the Judge and Miss Tessy with, and broiled chicken and coffee.

They were poor, and were often called to their fruit by swarms of every-hungry little darkies. Neither the old gentleman nor the young lady guessed at all their faithful Chloe's device to procure the wherewithal to keep the pot and frying pan in use.

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Chloe had as many wrinkles as a walnut in her face, but was otherwise unchanged. She was the only one left of all the many servants of the house, and it was not easy, sometimes, to serve the Judge and Miss Tessy with, and broiled chicken and coffee.

They were poor, and were often called to their fruit by swarms of every-hungry little darkies. Neither the old gentleman nor the young lady guessed at all their faithful Chloe's device to procure the wherewithal to keep the pot and frying pan in use.

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